



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
16 November 1989**

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Chad

Offensive Against Rebels Said Approved by Sudan

AB1111094589 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] The military situation at the Chadian-Sudanese border and even in the Darfur border areas is generating speculation in Ndjamena, in particular in diplomatic circles. Apparently, the Chadian regular forces have not yet succeeded in crushing the rebels led by one Idriss Deby, the former commander of the Chadian Army. He took refuge in Libya following the foiled coup d'etat against President Hissein Habre on 1 April 1989. The rebel group he now leads has about 1,000 troops, as many as the Chadian National Armed Forces. The former are being supported by Libya according to Ndjamena, and the latter by France. The fighting at the Sudan-Chad border broke out at the end of October following a Chadian offensive which received the Sudanese Government's approval, according to various sources in Ndjamena. Each side is claiming victory over the other. Ndjamena is now very worried, while the Tripoli authorities are denying any involvement in the fighting. But the questions the political circles have been asking themselves in Ndjamena are: How far will Chad carry out its incursions into Sudan and how long will Khartoum agree to this? In any case, one thing is certain: If Libya is actually involved in the fighting, then the 31 August general agreement between Ndjamena and Tripoli has been shattered.

Television Shows Weapons, Prisoners

AB1311195489 Paris AFP in French 1544 GMT
13 Nov 89

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Nov (AFP)—Chadian television last night showed a group of prisoners of war and various weapons captured or destroyed during the 30 October battle in the Sudan's Darfur Region between the Chadian Army and elements of the "Islamic Legion" as so much proof of Libya's "direct involvement" in the battle on the side of the enemy. Chadian authorities in a recent communique had criticized Libya's "direct involvement" in these clashes, stating that this "act of aggression" constituted a violation of the general agreement signed in Algiers on 31 August 1989, and forming the basis of a political settlement of the border dispute between the two countries over the Aozou Strip.

Among the pictures shown on Chadian television, one could see, in a moonscape, vehicles with weapons, troop carriers, totally burned to ashes and dead bodies strewn on rocky ground, as well as the light armored cars (AML) of the Chadian Army surrounded by a ring of heavily armed "all-terrain" vehicles "mopping up" the area.

Some of the cases of ammunition and vehicles captured by the Chadians had inscriptions in Arabic with the name Tripoli, of the Libyan capital, and Benghazi, the second largest city. Also bundles of dinars, the Libyan

currency, were "captured on the mercenaries." "There is no doubt about Tripoli's involvement in this battle," the Chadian television reporter pointed out, while showing these pictures. He added that Sudanese and Chadians living in Libya had been "rounded up" and used in the Libyan Islamic Legion as "cannon fodder."

This Libyan involvement in the battle of Bami, situated on the Sudan-Chad "border," "exposes the ambiguous policy" of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi toward Chad AL-WATAM, the Chadian militant weekly, accusing the leader of the Libyan revolution of "talking peace in public while hatching plots in the dark." According to the National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR, the ruling party) weekly, "in spite of the Algiers Agreement, Col al-Qadhafi is maintaining his plan of aggression and destabilization" toward Chad.

In its reportage on the scene of the battle, Chadian television notably quoted a Libyan prisoner of war as saying that before the battle of Bami, the Libyans had dropped weapons and ammunition some 70 km from this locality. The prisoner also indicated that "the survivors who had fled to their Libyan hideouts...do not number more than 50 soldiers" according to the Chadian newspaper, which gave a detailed description of Bami.

Situated at the Sudan-Chad "border," the Wadi of Bami is an area covered by trees, about 2 km in length and surrounded by a chain of mountains which renders access to the only entrance to the place particularly difficult. Presented by the Chadian press as a veritable blockhouse, Bami, an old base, had recently been renovated by the rebels, who could see any enemy movement for more than 1,000 meters from there. "Nothing is left of this fortress" after the battle, it is pointed out in Ndjamena, recalling that Chadian authorities had announced 600 dead and 187 wounded among the rebel ranks during the "reprisal action" of 30 October.

PRC To Build Ndjamena People's Palace

AB1011213089 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Summary] The PRC and Chadian Governments today signed a contract under which the PRC will build a people's palace in Ndjamena. The palace, the construction of which will begin in December, will cost about 7 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs. The signing ceremony, which took place at the Ministry of External Relations in Ndjamena, was performed for Chad by the minister of planning and cooperation and for China by its ambassador to Ndjamena.

Gabon**Senegal Monthly Removed From Stands for Coup Story***AB1111213889 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT
11 Nov 89*

[Text] Libreville, Nov 11 (AFP)—The Senegal-based monthly AFRICA-INTERNATIONAL was taken off newstands in the Gabonese capital shortly after distribution, a reliable source said Saturday.

No official reasons have been given for the withdrawal from circulation of the magazine, which follows a similar move last week against the local satirical periodical, LE PATRIOTE.

AFRICA-INTERNATIONAL carried a long article on a coup plot reported on October 4 by the Gabonese authorities, who charged that an opposition figure based in Paris had masterminded a plan to kill President Omar Bongo.

A Water Board official and three senior Army and Gendarmerie officers were arrested, according to the authorities, but the circumstances of the reported coup plot remain far from clear.

Zaire**Sudanese Government Delegation Arrives 8 Nov***AB0911164389 Paris AFP in French 1040 GMT
9 Nov 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Nov (AFP)—A delegation of Sudanese National Salvation Revolution Command Council arrived in Kinshasa last night where it is to meet with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, it was announced in the Zairian capital.

The leader of the delegation, Brigadier 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan 'Uthman, felt that the Zairian authorities could play an important role in the search for peace. "We are here to present to President Mobutu the resolutions adopted by the national dialogue conference (...) which drew up a plan for peace and a system of government for Sudan," Gen Hasan stated.

Questioned on the negotiations with John Garang's rebels in the south, the Sudanese envoy stated that an invitation had been sent to John Garang by the leadership of the dialogue conference to "participate in finding a just and lasting solution, but unfortunately, he did not attend."

(It is recalled that the "national dialogue conference," which was held last September and October in Khartoum and was attended by about a hundred "wise men," proposed a federal system of government for Sudan. John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army boycotted this conference and rejected its recommendations.)

Holds News Conference*EA1111072689 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT
10 Nov 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Nov (SUNA)—Brigadier 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan 'Uthman, member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council (NSRCC) and head of the national dialogue conference delegation which is currently visiting states of East and Central Africa, held a news conference today in the Zairean capital, Kinshasa.

The NSRCC member presented a detailed explanation of the revolutionary government's efforts to establish peace and improve the economic and security situation in the country. Brig 'Uthman said that the remarks made by John Garang the Sudanese rebel leader, during his tour of southern Africa, about the conflict between the rebel movement and the government were nothing but allegations and lies.

He corrected the misconception that the conflict in Sudan is one between Arab Muslims in the north and African Christians in the south. He explained that the government adopted the principle of dialogue in solving Sudan's problems, so as to benefit from the opinions of various (?active) elements in society.

Brig 'Uthman pointed out that since the 30 June revolution, the government had been (?calling) on Garang's group to negotiate. He said that all the revolution's endeavors in this direction had been rejected, most recently when Garang attacked the town of Kurmuk, in the southeast of the country on the border with neighboring Ethiopia. He added that the government was still extending a hand to Garang and inviting him to sit at the negotiating table to discuss controversial issues peacefully so as to avoid bloodshed. He said that there were some forces [word indistinct] which help Garang and incite him to continue in the path of war. They do so in order to achieve their exploitative, political ambitions.

In answer to a question about Islamic law in Sudan, the NSRCC member explained that the resolutions of the national dialogue conference give the various regions, under the federal system, the (?right) not to implement any religious laws if they deem it appropriate. But John Garang had no right to impose his opinions on others [word indistinct] and to set preconditions for negotiations.

Also speaking at the news conference on behalf of the delegation, Prof 'Abd al-Sami 'Umar presented a detailed explanation of the federal system which was chosen by the national dialogue conference and adopted by the NSRCC as the ideal system of government for Sudan. He also reviewed the deliberations of the conference, concerning the issue of the relationship between religion and state in Sudan.

Confers With Officials

EA1111073189 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT
10 Nov 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Nov (SUNA)—The delegation from the national dialogue for peace conference, which is visiting East and Central African states arrived in the Zairean capital, Kinshasa, on 8 November. Today, the delegation, which is headed by 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan 'Uthman, member of the Revolution Command Council [RCC], held discussions with the speaker of the Zairean parliament, the deputy secretary of the ruling party, and the party's (?secretary) for foreign affairs.

The RCC member communicated to the Zairean officials the resolutions and recommendations of the national dialogue conference held in Khartoum recently. He explained that, in the name of the Sudanese people, the conference arrived at resolutions which guarantee equality between individual members of society and the sharing of power and resources. He pointed out that the conference was of the opinion that the ideal system of government for Sudan was the federal system. He confirmed that the government adopted the conference's resolutions and implemented them, despite the non-response of Garang who resorted to (?violence) and the escalation of military action instead of joining the peace process. Mr Matthew Obur, a member of the delegation, explained to the Zairean officials that John Garang's movement is a Marxist movement striving to create a pocket of communism in the region that threatens the entire continent. He said the disagreement with Garang is basically an ideological disagreement [word indistinct] his use of racialism and religion to (?achieve) his true goals.

For his part, the deputy secretary of the ruling party in Zaire said that his country was very interested in the achievement of peace in Sudan. He said that the government of Zaire made it clear to the delegation from Garang's movement, which visited Zaire recently, how important it was to achieve peace through dialogue.

Mobutu 'Ready To Help' Peace Effort

EA1211180089 Khartoum SUNA in French 1505 GMT
12 Nov 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Nov (SUNA)—The Zairian president, Mobutu Sese Seko, has said he is ready to help the Sudanese Government and the movement of Garang, with a view to restoring peace and stability to Sudan.

President Mobutu made these remarks during his meeting with the member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC], Brigadier 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan 'Uthman, who gave him a written message from the NSRCC chairman General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir.

"President Mobutu said he was deeply concerned about the issues of Sudan, as a neighboring country", Mr Hasan said, having expressed the interest of the government and people of Sudan in achieving peace in Sudan through dialogue.

AZAP Comments on Angolan Peace Process

AB111183389 Dakar PANA in French 1600 GMT
11 Nov 89

["AZAP Commentary"—PANA headline]

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Nov (AZAP/PANA)—Today, 11 November, the Angolan people will celebrate the 14th anniversary of the independence they achieved in 1975, after 4 and ½ centuries of Portuguese colonial rule and a national liberation struggle that lasted 14 years. The 14th anniversary of Angolan independence is being celebrated at a particularly important time in the history of this brotherly people, a time when a gleam of hope is seen at the horizon for a durable peace in that country.

Indeed, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Angolan ruling party, is not opposed to free elections in the country, as part of the "in-depth political reforms" proposed by the Central Committee of the party. These reforms are "essential to the success of the social policy of clemency and harmonization," "the improvement of the relations between the government and religious bodies," and the "easing of the social tensions brought about by the reorganization program for the economic and financial sectors (SEF)." The sacred hope of Agostino Neto's [former Angolan leader] fatherland took its root in Gbadolite (Zaire) during the historic handshake between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. This meeting took place in the presence of about 20 African heads of state and has established Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, as advocate of peace and concord, the mediator who found the way to a negotiated solution to the Angolan conflict.

Today and as never before, peace is possible in Angola, and the Angolan people should dedicated themselves to the reconstruction of 1,246,000 square km of this immense country with its huge economic potential. In order to face this situation, the Angolan Government has decided to implement the SEF program with the help of the International Monetary Fund. This program will enable the country to benefit from the resources of the fund on the basis of 145 million SDR [special drawing rights—IMF currency unit] (\$181 million) and to revamp the agricultural and industrial sectors, to rehabilitate its immense transport and communications networks. The current efforts aimed at restoring peace in Angola will be successful because both sides are willing to achieve it, and the economic and financial reorganization will be facilitated.

Ethiopia

TPLF-Government Talks in Italy Assessed

EA1511121889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia in Amharic 1945 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] The first round of peace talks between the Tigray People's Liberation Front [TPLF] and the Dergue delegation which took place during the week in Rome ended on 11 November 1989. It should be recalled that peace talks were held between the TPLF and Dergue delegation in Rome with the Italian Government as an observer from 5 November, 1989. These peace talks continued until 11 November.

It has been learned that the talks ended after agreement for continued talks. In a bid to continue its mass mobilization, the Dergue did not reveal the outcome of the peace process to the Ethiopian people. The TPLF views the talks of the two sides positively, the news we received says.

It should also be noted that in a bid to save the talks from collapse, due to the anti-peace activities and aggression by the Dergue, the TPLF sent a delegation led by its secretary general. In addition, the TPLF accepted the Italian Government as an observer, in spite of the fact that the Italian Government and the Dergue have stronger economic relations. The TPLF did this to save the talks from collapsing because of a disagreement between the TPLF and the Dergue delegation on the issue of the observer.

During the talks agreement was reached on some issues, while there was disagreement on other issues. Among the points on which agreement was reached are:

1. The language the two sides would use during their discussions would be Amharic, to be translated into English for the observer.
2. Regarding informing the people about the talks—the two sides should not give their views about the progress of the meeting, but the observer government should issue a final statement on the agreement and disagreement of the two sides, to be made public after the two sides have (?approved it).
3. Regarding documentation, the discussion should be recorded and handed over to the two sides, and the original copy should be kept by the observer.
4. The venue for the next meeting should be Rome, and it should start in December.

Those are points agreed upon, while they differed on the following points:

1. Regarding those who chair the meeting: The TPLF suggested that there should be two chairmen, the Italian and Swedish Governments; the Dergue suggested that there should be one chairman, the Italian Government.
2. The two sides agreed that there should be three observers attending the discussions, and agreed who they should be. The TPLF suggested Uganda, Britain and the Sudan, while the Dergue rejected these, and

suggested Senegal, Uganda, and (?Burundi). Thus, agreement could not be reached.

3. Taking account of the fact that the TPLF is part and parcel of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF], and there is a need for peace to prevail fully, a delegation of the EPRDF should attend the main peace talks. The Dergue rejected this proposal, and said that the talks were with the TPLF, and not with the RPRDF delegation.
4. The TPLF suggested that the main agenda for the main talks should be the TPLF's peace proposal presented to the people. The Dergue not only rejected the idea, but also could not present an alternative agenda. It should be recalled that the TPLF's proposal included the point that the democratic rights of the people should be preserved, and a transitional government comprised of all political forces should be formed.
5. The TPLF made proposals that would encourage peace, and suggested an end to using civilian economic installations as targets of war, and allowing aid organizations to move freely and distribute aid in (?Tigray and Eritrea). The Dergue rejected this positive suggestion.

The two sides have agreed to meet again, as agreed, notwithstanding these issues which were not agreed upon.

Lastly, a problem was caused by the inclusion of the Italian Government as an observer. It was the attempt of the Italian Government to present the issues agreed upon in a vague manner, and those which were not agreed upon in a general manner, instead of detailing them. Since this was not in line with the agreement, the TPLF delegation asked for the redrafting of the statement, and the Italian Government rejected this. Therefore, the TPLF delegation continued voicing its opposition, and did not attend the ceremony organized by the Italian Government for issuing the statement.

Although the Dergue is trying to disrupt the peace talks, and the Italian Government, an observer, has put its responsibility into question by carrying out negative activities, the TPLF will continue the peace talks to the last, by removing the obstacles to the triumph of peace.

In accordance with the agreement reached to hold the second round of talks in December, the TPLF has made it clear that it will send its delegation to the peace talks and will at the same time counter the mobilization of the Dergue as it comes.

TPLF Leader Interviewed

AB0711121489 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 7 Nov 89

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] A delegation from the Tigray People's Liberation Front, the TPLF, arrived in Rome over the weekend, saying they were ready to negotiate with their opponents,

the Ethiopian Government, from a position of strength, a reference to their claims of recent military successes in the field. Well, the two sides in Rome are meeting to pave the way for more concrete talks later in an attempt to resolve their dispute which has seen 15 years of war by the TPLF against the Ethiopian Government forces, a war that still continues even as these talks in Rome go on. Stephen Music met the head of the TPLF delegation in Rome, Mr Meles Zenawi—he's also chairman of TPLF—and asked him first about the TPLF's view of how peace can be achieved.

[Begin recording] [Zenawi] If we are to have a lasting (?enough) peace in Ethiopia, we have to start from analyzing the basic cause of the present war. The human and democratic rights of the Ethiopian people in general have been suppressed, and we have to start by correcting this. Once this has been achieved, provisional government composed of all parties in Ethiopia, including the party now in power, could be formed to smoothen the transition and the people could be allowed to choose their own government.

[Music] Could you give me an update as to the military situation in Ethiopia, in the Tigray Province? I know in August you have pushed into Welo Province and maybe adjoining provinces, too.

[Zenawi] At the moment, forces of the United Front formed by the TPLF and the EPDM [Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement] over the past few days have liberated the capital of (?Michik) which is called Mehal Meda.

[Music] Now [word indistinct] take us back to the EPDM. One of the main speaking points during discussions was the fact that you of the TPLF were in some sense representing the EPDM at these discussions.

[Zenawi] We are not representing the EPDM in any sense. This was clear from the very beginning. The speaking points came because the answer [words indistinct] member of our delegation to the fact that the TPLF delegation was also representing the EPDM at the peace talks, it was not true.

[Music] So you are [words indistinct] discussions solely to represent the TPLF or you do have sort of military alliance with the EPDM in the Tigrayan province.

[Zenawi] At these initial talks we have been representing the TPLF and the TPLF only. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Departs for Bonn 13 Nov

EA1311220089 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] A delegation led by Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate Politburo member and foreign minister, left Addis Ababa for Bonn today for a working tour of the FRG.

During its working tour, the delegation will hold talks with high-ranking officials on existing and future economic cooperation between the FRG and Ethiopia.

Kenya

Moi Comments on Border With Uganda 3 Nov

EA0311205889 Nairobi Domestic Service Swahili 0910 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Live relay of speech by President Moi at the show grounds in Kitale]

[Excerpts] All right, sit down. Ladies and gentlemen: It is a great pleasure for me to be with you all today and to participate in the 1989 Kitale Agricultural Society of Kenya show. [preceding sentence in English] [passage omitted] I wish to refer again to the border between us and Uganda. We have no interest in Uganda's affairs. We do not undermine them or have any interest in their affairs. Should there be any queries from Ugandan officials on the border, my officers on the border should answer such queries. We do not harbor dissidents here to undermine the people of Uganda. If anyone has relevant information in this respect, he should inform my officers. He should state that so and so who lives at a certain place is an inciter. We have no interest in inciting people against others.

But you fellows on the border, be vigilant. Watch out for people who cross it with motives, people who come to undermine, to spy, and for other purposes which I will not go into. You know about the two people whom we arrested and who were found with grenades. Grenades kill. We do not send grenades to Uganda. Grenades should not be brought here. A grenade is not a football. It is something that kills.

Moreover, businessmen who engage in smuggling are not wanted. Yesterday we netted three trucks heading for Malava under license No 3718. The license indicated that the trucks were carrying plastics, but it proved to be cement—2,520 bags of cement. It was not export cement for the local market. We have export cement and local cement. We arrested them. [passage omitted] It is things like that that weaken Kenya. We are a peaceful people who want to live in peace and build our country. [passage omitted]

President Moi Holds Talks With UK Minister

EA0911142989 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] H.E. President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nakuru, held discussions with the visiting British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Mr William Waldegrave. Their talks centered on bilateral and regional issues.

President Moi noted that relations between the two countries remained cordial. He thanked the British Government for offering Kenyan students opportunities to pursue postgraduate studies in Britain. The president further thanked the British Government for its development assistance to Kenya, and cited the Isiolo Hospital as an example. He urged Britain to speed up implementation of projects they had promised for Kenya, especially the Molo Road, which passes through fertile farmland which, he said, were of great economic value.

Noting that the two countries had long historic ties, President Moi urged the British businessmen to play a leading role in investment in Kenya.

Mr Waldegrave brought a message of goodwill to President Moi from the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

President Moi conveyed a similar message to Mrs Thatcher.

Also present were, among others, the minister for foreign affairs and international co-operation, Dr Robert Ouko, and the British high commissioner to Kenya, Sir John Johnson.

Somalia

Ministry Statement Cites Disturbances in Gaalkacyo

EA1511192789 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 2030 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Summary From Poor Reception] A statement released today by the Somali Democratic Republic Ministry of Interior says that disturbances have broken out between clans residing in villages around the town of Gaalkacyo, in Mudug Region.

New Democratic Alliance Opposition Group Formed

AB0611122089 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 6 Nov 89

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Next is Somalia, this morning, where President Siad Barre is still very much in power in spite of predictions of his imminent downfall. Civil fighting in both the north and south of the country has crippled the economy with food shortages within the capital, Mogadishu. Last Friday, Somalia's foreign minister, Abdurahman Jama Barre, announced that the government was prepared to hold talks with all those who hold different views. But the Somali opposition does not have a single voice, and this weekend in London, yet another opposition political party was formed—the Somali Democratic Alliance. Ben Isaac spoke to the chief spokesman for the new alliance, Mohamed Farah, to point out why he thought it necessary to add to the array of opposition movements.

[Begin recording] [Farah] We want to (?set the task) of making the forum for all parties—opposition parties—to make a national front against the regime.

[Isaac] So where in particular do you think your support will come from? Will it come from disaffected parts of the military, from the disaffected members of Siad Barre's clan itself? Where will you collect your support from?

[Farah] We are counting on all Somalis to support our principle of democratic rule, civil rights, and the putting to an end of all clan views.

[Isaac] That's very clear and very clear in a democratic sense. But how in fact are you going to persuade Siad Barre himself so he will be convinced that you are a viable opposition?

[Farah] Well, we have a broad support from all parts of the society, so, we will be getting along with our opposition against the regime and what we are basically doing is carrying the task of opposing the regime.

[Isaac] But you have a major problem, and it's that Siad Barre has been in power for over 20 years and it doesn't necessarily look like he's just going to give up power. How do you see the transition to democratic rule taking place?

[Farah] The transition to democratic rule could take place by inviting all parties to participate in the preparation for democratic elections, definitely excluding Siad Barre.

[Isaac] You are saying that you would not be prepared to include Siad Barre and presumably any members of his government in the new government you would form, but from only last Friday the Somali foreign minister said that he would be prepared to entertain any opposition parties for talks, presumably in Mogadishu. Do you have objections for that?

[Farah] Well, we are very skeptical about that since the regime has been promising to invite all other parties for a conference (?where they could proceed) for negotiations for a start to democratic rule, but they have never fulfilled that promise, so it's improbable that the regime could carry out that kind of a proposal. [end recording]

Tanzania

Mwinyi Receives Message From Sudan's Al-Bashir

EA1111131989 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0400 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has stressed that Tanzania will always support efforts to maintain a united Sudan. He said Tanzania was ready to join other peace-loving countries in the world in helping to seek a solution to the Sudanese dispute to bring peace, security, and solidarity to that country.

Comrade Mwinyi voiced the Tanzanian position on Sudan last night upon receiving special greetings from the Sudanese military leader, Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir. In his greetings to President Mwinyi, Gen al-Bashir explained the situation in Sudan and the efforts being exerted to achieve peace. Gen al-Bashir asked Tanzania and other African countries to understand and help Sudan face its problems. He added that his military government was fully aware that, at present, Sudan's problem could not possibly be solved militarily, but rather by negotiations between the two sides in the dispute.

Early last month, President Mwinyi had a chance to talk to the southern Sudan leader, Mr John Garang, on the Sudanese dispute. [passage omitted]

Sudan Envoy Explains Peace Initiative to Mwinyi

EA1111203089 Khartoum SUNA in English 1635 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 11 November (SUNA)— President Ali Hassan Mwinyi Friday received a written message from Command Council Chairman, General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, dealing with bilateral relations and the Sudanese Government's efforts to bring about peace in the country.

The head of the peace delegation, Brigadier 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan 'Uthman, Command Council member, told SUNA that he had explained to President Mwinyi the situation in the Sudan and the endeavors of the government to realize peace and unity. Brig 'Uthman said he had set right many of the erroneous views spread by the rebel John Garang. (?During) a one-hour meeting with President Mwinyi the two sides have reviewed bilateral relations. The Tanzanian official has expressed his country's support [passage indistinct].

Government Ready To Help Sudan

EA1211210889 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 12 Nov (SUNA)—Tanzania has said it is ready to help settle the conflict in Sudan.

That statement was made during a meeting on Saturday between Mr Alima Dangou, head of the African Department of the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry, and the delegation of the national dialogue conference for peace, which arrived in Tanzania on Friday for a visit lasting several days as part of an African tour.

The Tanzanian official said his country considered the conflict between the Sudanese Government and John Garang's rebel movement to be "a domestic matter". He expressed the wish that the two sides would find a peaceful solution to the problem.

Philip Obang, member of the delegation, addressed the meeting saying that Sudan wanted to clarify to Tanzania and the neighboring countries that there was a foreign

factor, which had a great effect in stirring up the problem, and that these countries should help to control it.

Andrew Kwaj, member of the delegation, explained that the national dialogue conference had led to the unification of the internal front with a unified stand and perception [words indistinct] in dealing with Sudanese issues.

The delegation also held a lengthy meeting with heads of the diplomatic corps accredited to Tanzania, during which they answered all the questions which were raised. The delegation explained about the reality of the conflict in Sudan, as well as the countries fuelling the war by helping Garang.

The delegation also met Sudanese nationals who live in Dar es Salaam (?and explained to them) the latest course of events in the country. The (?Sudanese businessmen) [words indistinct] during the meeting announced their donation of 50,000 Sudanese pounds to support the Armed Forces in their valiant battles for the protection of the soil of the (?motherland) and its unity.

Uganda

Defense Ministry Says Sudan Plane Bombed Moyo

EA1511210989 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] The Ministry of Defence has announced that today at 0930 in the morning, a plane from the Sudan bombed Moyo Town and 3 people were killed in the process. A number of others were injured, all civilians.

This is not the first incident involving Sudanese soldiers violating the territory of Uganda and causing damage to properties. Recently, a member of the High Command of the NRA [National Resistance Movement] conducted the Sudanese military attache to Uganda, Brigadier Muhammad, along the Uganda-Sudan border showing him the damage caused by lawless elements emanating from the Sudan at various points, including Eruba trading center in Arua District, where they burnt the whole village.

The government is seeking clarifications from the Sudanese Government over the latest incident, which involved loss of lives of Ugandans. The statement called on the public not to panic. It said the government has got ample means by which it can contain the situation if the Sudanese authorities fail to bring under control armed groups under their authority.

The statement said Uganda understands the difficult situation inside the Sudan. It is however our duty, it added, to ensure that the problems of the Sudan do not spill over into Uganda. Finally, the Ministry of Defense extended deep condolences to the bereaved families.

Envoy Denies Attack Involvement

*EA1611151389 Nairobi KNA in English 1134 GMT
16 Nov 89*

[Text] Kampala, 16 Nov (PANA)—The Ugandan Ministry of Defence has announced that a plane from Skan [as received] bombed Moyo Town (496 kilometres north west of Kampala) on Thursday morning [16 November] [as received], and three people (civilians) were killed, while a number were injured.

In a statement broadcast on Radio Uganda on Wednesday night, the ministry said that this is not the first incident involving Sudanese soldiers violating the territory of Uganda.

The statement said that recently, a member of the High Command of the National Resistance Army (NRA) conducted the Sudanese military attaché to Uganda, Brig. Muhammad, along the Uganda/Sudan border, to show him the damage caused by lawless elements emanating from Sudan at various points, including Eruba trading centre in Arua District (507 kilometres north-west of Kampala). Here they burnt a whole village.

The government is seeking clarification from the Sudanese Government over the latest incident which involved loss of lives of Ugandans, the statement said, adding that the public should not panic as the government has the means to contend with the situation if the Sudanese authorities do not bring under control armed groups under their authority.

The statement concluded that while Uganda understands the difficult situation inside the Sudan, it is however its duty to ensure that the problems of Sudan do not spill over into Uganda.

Meanwhile, the leader of the Sudanese delegation which has been in Uganda on a three-day visit to explain the outcome of the recent dialogue on peace, Brig. 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan 'Uthman, denied that Sudan was involved in the incident. "I cannot comment because there are not operations in the south. We are observing the ceasefire strongly. There is no logic for Sudan to do this when we have a peace delegation here", said Brig. 'Uthman, who is also a member of the ruling National Revolutionary Command Council.

"Sudan is not involved and cannot be involved in such aggressions", commented Brig. Muhammad, the military [word indistinct] at the Sudan Embassy in Kampala. "We are enjoying very good relations with Uganda and we have a high level delegation here. If we wanted to bomb SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces, we could not use one plane and one bomb, it would not be effective", Muhammad said.

There have been occasional reports that wounded SPLA soldiers have been treated in Moyo hospital, but the Uganda Government has always insisted that it will not support movements seeking to topple the governments

of neighbouring countries. Moyo town is about 13 kilometres from the Sudan border.

The Sudanese delegation left Uganda on Thursday for Nairobi to continue the mission.

Sudanese Military Attache Tours Country's Border

*EA1311220889 Khartoum SUNA in French 0935 GMT
13 Nov 89*

[Text] Kampala 13 Nov (SUNA)—The military attaché of the Sudanese Embassy to Uganda, accompanied by the director of military operations of the Ugandan National Resistance Army, recently made a visit to the area including the Western Nile Region in Uganda and the western part of Equatoria Province in the Sudan—an area located near the Sudan-Uganda common border. The military attaché ascertained the restoration of security on the common border and the evacuation of rebels from the region.

The Sudanese ambassador in Kampala gave an assurance that this visit was in line with the cooperative and bilateral relations between Sudan and Uganda, and with resolutions made by the border security committee of the countries' joint ministerial committee.

Moreover, officials of the Sudanese Embassy in Kampala have visited the Sudanese refugee camps in northern Uganda in order to find out their genuine problems and situation.

Sudanese Delegation Begins 3-Day Visit

*EA1311221489 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] A Sudanese Government delegation led by a member of the Command Council of the National Salvation Revolution, Brigadier 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan 'Uthman, has arrived in Uganda for a 3-day official visit. During their stay in the country, the delegation will deliver a special message from the Sudanese leader, General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir to President Yoweri Museveni. The visiting delegation also plans to deliver a public lecture on the outcome of the recent conference pertaining to peace program option for the future Sudan. The lecture will take place tomorrow at the international conference center at 4:30 PM.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival at Entebbe Airport, Brigadier 'Uthman reiterated his government's total commitment to peace in the Sudan. [passage omitted]

Official Explains Peace Proposals

*EA1411112089 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] The leader of the Sudanese Delegation and member of the Command Council of the National Salvation Revolution, Brigadier 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan 'Uthman, has said that peaceful negotiations are the only way to resolve the conflict in war-torn Sudan.

Addressing members of the diplomatic corps in Uganda yesterday, Brig 'Uthman Hasan, who is heading a 16-man Sudanese delegation, told them that insisting on prior conditionality such as those of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army [SPLA/SPLM] would not solve the problem.

The brigadier, who is in Uganda to enlighten the Uganda public on the outcome of the recently ended Sudanese national dialogue conference on peace issues, disclosed that the peace conference identified a federal system of government, which enables all people to participate in the national issues, to be the best for the Sudan. The SPLA/SPLM of Colonel John Garang, boycotted the 2-week conference which was held in Khartoum between 19th September and 1st October. Brig 'Uthman Hasan also disclosed that the situation in southern Sudan had improved since the beginning of the peace initiative. But he pointed out that the war had made over 3,500,000 people homeless. These are said to have fled to the north.

A south Sudanese member of the national dialogue on peace issues, Mr Matthew Obur, described the war in Sudan as a tragedy and said that people reject it. He said that the people of the Sudan reject war and conflict as being a good way of solving problems.

The meeting was also attended by the minister of state for foreign and regional affairs, Prof Tarsis Kabwegyere. [passage omitted]

Official Announces Barter Agreement for Libyan Oil
AB0811225289 Dakar PANA in English 1246 GMT
7 Nov 89

[Text] Kampala, 7 Nov. (UNA/PANA)—Uganda and Libya have signed a barter agreement worth 24 million US dollars for the year 1989/90, the permanent secretary in Uganda's Ministry of Commerce Prof. Charles Katongole, disclosed in Kampala on Monday.

Katongole said the agreement was reached after a one-week visit to Uganda by an 11-man Libyan delegation.

Under the accord, Katongole said Uganda will export to Libya coffee, tea, timber, foods and beverages as well as leather, all of which are valued at 12 million US dollars.

These will be exchanged for petroleum products worth 10 million US dollars.

Uganda and Libya held a joint commission meeting in Kampala in January with the aim of increasing trade between the two countries.

De Klerk To Address President's Council 16 Nov*MB1611081789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0745 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Cape Town Nov 16 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, is to address a planary session of the President's Council in Cape Town on Thursday afternoon, SABC [South-African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

It will be the first time that President de Klerk formally addresses the recently-installed council.

Our political news staff reports that Mr de Klerk is expected to discuss the future role of the council.

He may also discuss how the establishment of a negotiating forum is progressing, as well as developments in Namibia.

Mr de Klerk has changed the President's Council.

Most of the members have been appointed on a part-time basis and not as fulltime members, as was the case with the previous council.

Only the chairman and deputy chairman of the council and the chairmen of the three committees are now full-time members.

Earlier this year, the previous council reported on the possible restructuring of the council and recommended that there should be greater co-ordination between it and other statutory bodies, and more joint planning.

It also recommended that the full-time nature of the council should not be changed, but that the number of members should be reduced.

Reacts to Nujoma on Relations*MB1611123789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1230 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] President's Council Nov 16 SAPA—Wednesday's [15 November] pronouncements by Mr Sam Nujoma were a mistake—and the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leader was mistaken if he thought South Africa needed Namibia, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Thursday.

He said that all the countries of southern Africa needed one another.

Mr de Klerk was addressing the President's Council and said the era of ideological conflict should now be buried.

"People who still want to believe in conflict, do not want to serve the interests of their people. It remains their choice however. South Africa is not forcing any country or leader to accept our hand of friendship."

He said as far as future relations with Namibia were concerned, he had made it clear South Africa favoured good neighbourliness and cooperation in the interests of both countries.

"Yesterday's pronouncements by the leader of SWAPO were not a good beginning.

"The minister of foreign affairs (Mr Pik Botha) has already reacted to it and that is why a single comment will suffice:

"If Mr Nujoma thinks that South Africa needs Namibia, he is mistaken. In my view all the countries of southern Africa need one another."

Plans To Repeal Separate Amenities*MB1611124089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1239 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] President's Council November 16 SAPA—The time had come to repeal the Separate Amenities Act, the State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said today.

"The government has decided to do so as soon as possible," he told the President's Council, but should be done with careful consideration of the implications of such a step.

There were a few sensitive areas, where appropriate measures were necessary.

The Government would enter into discussions at parliamentary level soon with other interested groups before deciding on such measures.

He singled out "specific areas" such as beaches about which government felt decisions could be taken now, "and implemented without any delay."

The state had spent R167 million [167 million rand] in upgrading beaches since the 1983/84 financial year, multiplying amenities and providing new amenities at beaches.

"This has reduced the risk of friction and overcrowding considerably. The government will also continue with programmes in this regard to provide for growing needs."

Local amenities had the power to exercise control over the maintenance of civil standards, overcrowding and protection of the environment. There powers would be extended if necessary.

"The government is also willing, within limits, to provide temporary financial assistance in this regard to smaller local authorities," President de Klerk said.

Local authorities, supported by the SA [South African] Police and its ability to curb normal crime, together with normal protection of property rights on adjoining land, provided acceptable non-discriminatory methods to ensure acceptable behaviour, civil standards and compliance with the law.

"It was consequently decided that all beaches will henceforth be accessible to all members of the public," he said.

"In so far as ordinances or local by-laws may exist that are in conflict with the decision, the relevant authorities are requested to act in the spirit of this decision.

"It must be understood, with the respect we all have for the rights of others, that there are common law rights which remain unaffected by this announcement," Mr de Klerk said.

Opens All Beaches to All Races

*MB1611130689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1301 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] President's Council November 16 SAPA—All beaches were opened to all members of the public by the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, today.

He announced the opening of the beaches after saying that the time had come to scrap the Separate Amenities Act and that the government had decided to do so as soon as possible.

'Earnest' on Road to Reconciliation

*MB1611134589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1343 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] President's Council November 16 SAPA—The government was in deadly earnest about the road on which it had embarked and was not trying to win short-term popularity, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, told the President's Council on Thursday.

The government's political opponents had accused it of being engaged in a fine political game to a temporary advantage in the international arena.

"They are making a mistake," he said. "The government is not playing games. We are not interested in playing games. We are in deadly earnest with regard to the road on which we have embarked.

"There is no alternative for South Africa but the road of reconciliation, of creating opportunities for all the people of this country in a way which is fair, just and equitable.

"For the white group clinging to power means accepting the risk of—more than that, of facing—a revolution."

Nowhere else in the world had a minority clung to power without that result.

On the other hand, if there were forces who thought they could establish a situation in South Africa in which those who had already obtained freedom in a just manner would allow that freedom to be trampled, they were making a serious mistake.

The way of reconciliation was the road of give and take, of becoming involved in deep and intensive dialogue.

The way to peace was to reach an accord between all the people of this country, an accord which offered full political rights to all the people.

The government was not interested in winning short term popularity, or in trying to please the leaders of foreign countries.

"We are doing it from the deep conviction that it is the right thing.

"When we act rapidly its not for effect, its not because were involved in an artificial chess game, but because we know there's very little time.

"Therefore I repeat what I have said previously, that the next four to five years are not a period of consolidation. They are a time in which things must happen, in which hard work must be done."

He called on those who were political opponents of the government not in the democratic sense but in the aggressive sense, to realise that the government was not playing a game and that they, too, should stop.

"Give up the political chess game. Come and speak seriously and with conviction about how we can establish a fair and just system."

This was the government's goal. It was time to put aside petty politicking and for all to come together to lead the country towards lasting peace and prosperity.

Bay Residents 'Juridically Safe'

*MB1611135589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1352 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] President's Council November 16 SAPA—The people of Walvis Bay could rest assured that their position as part of the Republic was juridically safe, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Thursday.

He told the President's Council that the government would ensure that existing agreements on Walvis would still be carried out after Namibian independence.

The issue of Walvis had not formed part of the negotiations leading to the tripartite agreement on Namibia, and therefore fell outside the ambit of the present independence plan for the territory.

Walvis would remain part of South Africa after Namibia had become independent. However, South Africa was certainly prepared to negotiate over the use of the facilities at Walvis Bay.

More on Remarks on Amenities

*MB1611143089 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] The Separate Amenities Act is to be repealed as soon as possible, and beaches are to be opened to everyone with immediate effect, announced State President F.W. de Klerk in the President's Council this afternoon.

De Kerk said the Separate Amenities Act would be repealed with careful consideration of the implications of this step. Fitting measures would be instituted to deal with a few sensitive areas. Discussions would be held at parliamentary level and with other interest groups before deciding on these measures.

Referring to beaches, De Kerk said that, since the 1983/84 financial year, 176 million rand had been spent by the state on upgrading the beaches and providing new amenities. This has reduced the risk of friction and overcrowding considerably. These program would continue.

The state president asked local authorities with by-laws conflicting with the decision to act in the spirit of the decision and to open beaches. He said that local authorities had powers to exercise control over overcrowding, the maintenance of standards, and the protection of the environment and that they would be supported by the police in curbing crime and protecting properties adjoining beaches.

Pik Botha Says Walvis Bay Issue Never Discussed

*MB1511145489 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha says that the Walvis Bay matter has never been raised in discussions on South-West Africa/Namibian independence.

Mr Botha was responding in Pretoria to statements made by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] President Sam Nujoma that a SWAPO government would demand that South Africa return Walvis Bay.

Mr Botha said that Walvis Bay had never been part of any agreement on South-West Africa/Namibian independence. He said that the territory's use of the harbor could be discussed.

Justice Minister: No Comment on Mandela Release

*MB1511164189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1634 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 15 SAPA—Citing "good manners and professional etiquette," Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has declined to comment on claims by recently released ANC [African National Congress] prisoners that Nelson Mandela wanted to be freed immediately.

In an interview published in the INDICATOR newspaper, Wilton Mkwayi and Ahmed Kathrada said Mandela wanted to be freed but would not ask Mr Coetsee "because that would be seen as pleading."

Mr Kathrada said on the day he went to say goodbye to Mandela, the jailed leader of the ANC expressed the wish to be free "today."

The government has repeatedly stated that Mandela does not consider his release an immediate issue.

When he was approached for comment on the released prisoners' statements, Mr Coetsee said "good manners and professional etiquette prevent me from making any comment on speculative intimations of Messrs Mkwayi and Kathrada."

President Stresses Need To Improve Global Ties

*MB1011204989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1724 GMT 10 Nov 89*

[By Bill McLean]

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Nov 10 SAPA—There was a new "spirit of hope" in South Africa and the challenge now facing the country was to give substance to this positive atmosphere, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Friday.

Presenting the prizes after playing in the Nissan Skins Pro Am at the Roodepoort Country Club golf course, Mr de Klerk said sport, like many other sections of South African society, had done everything demanded of it by the international community but recognition had still been refused.

In many areas, particularly in the political sphere, he said, "we are working very hard to get South Africa back in its proper place and to normalize international relationships."

He added: "I believe that, whether it takes three years, or five years, or seven or even ten years, we will not rest until this country is restored to its rightful place as a nation welcomed in all countries. That is our goal."

"There is a new spirit of hope in South Africa and we will now have to give content to that."

"The first step has been taken and everyone is looking up. There is a positive atmosphere."

"The challenge now is that we have to use this new political climate to good effect, to get going and get the overwhelming majority of moderate people in this country to work together for a new South Africa." [passage omitted]

Commentary Discusses Changes in East Europe

*MB1611053089 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The awesome speed with which once unthinkable changes have been forced on East Germany continues to engage the attention of the world. Having absorbed the stunning impact of the opening of the Berlin Wall and other events, however, governments are beginning to consider the larger implications of what is happening in Eastern Europe.

In particular, the evident unravelling of Moscow's empire has raised serious strategic questions. Hence the convening of a European Community summit meeting on Saturday [18 November]. It will serve as a curtain raiser for the

much more crucial meeting in two weeks; time between the leaders of the West and East blocs. President George Bush and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

At stake for both sides is the need to avoid a situation in which the uneasy stability of the power balance could be dangerously jeopardized. The superpowers are acutely aware that the impending collapse of the postwar security system in central Europe could have far-reaching repercussions on their relationship. Whatever happens next, the alignment between NATO and the Warsaw Pact will never be the same again.

In both the European Community and Washington, leaders have been giving public assurances that they will do nothing to destabilize the volatile situation in Eastern Europe. Those assurances are needed by Mr Gorbachev, whose position at home would become politically untenable if the Warsaw Pact were to suffer the loss not only of Poland and Hungary but of its linchpin, East Germany. That such possibilities are even being mooted is an indication of the strength of the popular insistence on reform in those countries. A Bush administration official describes it as a revolutionary situation generating its own dynamic.

It is the astonishing speed with which events have moved in East Germany that has aroused such concerns. From having been a matter to be dealt with sometime in the next century, the reunification of Germany has become the most pressing issue in European politics and East-West relations.

It could immeasurably strengthen the Western alliance against the Soviet bloc. Alternatively, it raises the prospect of a huge central European power reemerging to dominate the region and assert its independence of both blocs. All concerned are well aware of the potentially catastrophic effects of the tensions that would be created by either development. The West German foreign minister, Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has gone out of his way to reassure both sides that there will be no unilateral initiatives on German reunification. West Germany's commitment to the European Community and the Western Alliance, he says, remains unchanged.

The challenge now facing Western leaders in Eastern Europe is to encourage reform without raising Soviet security fears to the point of eliciting an explosive counteraction. If that can be managed, there is no doubt that the changes now taking place will eventually work out overwhelmingly to the advantage of the West.

Commentary Sees 'Dynamic Phase' to Future Talks

MB1411052389 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] It has been clear since the beginning of the year, and increasingly so since the general election, that a new mood, a more decisive approach, has overtaken the program for political reform in South Africa.

President de Klerk gave voice to it recently when he said the next few years would be a time of orderly but dramatic change. On all sides, there is an expressed awareness that matters have reached a point where visible progress can now be made towards launching the multilateral negotiations from which a constitutional dispensation must emerge.

So far, the debate has tended to concentrate on identifying and dealing with the obstacles to progress that need to be removed. Clearly much remains to be done in this area to build consensus in the prenegotiation stage. Nevertheless, there have been important advances, as even the most determined critics acknowledge, and each creates further possibilities for continued progress. Such developments are an essential part of the preparatory work that needs to be done—the talks about talks.

But, they also give rise with increasing urgency to the next question: On what platforms will the leaders and spokesmen for the different political groupings in South Africa be going to the negotiating table? What has been lacking so far, the most important issue for ordinary South Africans, is a clear focus on the policies and goals each will be pursuing when the time comes to negotiate.

This must obviously be the next stage in the national debate. So, the resolution on fundamental constitutional principles adopted by the central committee of Inkatha at the weekend breaks important new ground in the country's progress towards negotiations. The resolution declares that Inkatha, recognized as one of the biggest political groups in the country, believes the time has arrived to negotiate a new constitution for South Africa.

Accordingly, Inkatha has decided to enter preliminary negotiations by defining the goals it will pursue. These include a unite South Africa with one sovereign parliament in a multiparty democracy, observance of the rule of law, entrenched individual rights, and freedom of speech and association. Inkatha states its willingness to negotiate any particular form of government compatible with such principles, and calls on other black political parties not to cause unnecessary delays in expediting further progress to negotiation. Sooner or later, all who wish to play a part in the big task that lies ahead will have to come up with clear statements of where they stand on the basic issues of government. As progress continues to be made in dealing with identified obstacles to negotiation, the people will want to know from their aspirant spokesman, not only what they are against but what they are for.

The talks about talks are entering a new, dynamic phase of actually beginning to define the outlines of the future South Africa.

Police, Striking Workers Clash in Germiston

MB1611104189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1036 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 16 SAPA—Police and striking SA [South African] Transport Services [SATS] workers

clashed at the Germiston railway station on Thursday, leaving three policemen and an unknown number of strikers injured.

According to a spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria, strikers armed with Sjamboks [whips] and sticks attacked and stoned police at the railway station about 9.15am.

The clash came amid heightened tensions surrounding the two-week-old strike, with 300 strikers staging a protest march at Table Bay harbour in Cape Town on Thursday and SATS firing another 900 strikers in the Johannesburg area.

Over 1,500 striking workers have now been dismissed.

The police spokesman said the Germiston violence broke out after a train load of strikers arrived at the local railway station. It was discovered they had not paid their fares.

Fearing a confrontation, police ordered them to stay on the train or pay their fares, but the crowd refused, according to the police spokesman.

Five minutes later, when about 15 policemen move in to arrest the strikers, they attacked police and stoned them, police said.

Police dispersed the strikers, who later attacked a black man, said the police spokesman.

Police said Sergeant P. Potgieter was taken to Germistons Willem Cruywagen Hospital after being beaten with a stick and hit on the back of the head by a rock.

A second policeman was lashed in the face with a Sjambok, although his injuries were not serious.

The third policeman suffered an injury to his right arm.

A shot was fired when Sergeant Potgieter fell to the ground. Two policemen ran to his aid.

Shots were then fired as a warning, said the police spokesman.

No information was available on how many strikers had been hurt.

After the clash the union sent out an urgent press message saying police had surrounded its Germiston Offices, where a big meeting of railway strikers was in progress.

Despite the 900 dismissals, there is no sign that the strike, over pay and union recognition, was abating.

SATS spokesman Alan Lubbe said about 20,000 workers were still on strike on Thursday.

there were further reports on Wednesday of violence apparently linked to the strike.

The SA Railway and Harbour Workers Union (SAR-HWU) said a striker had been shot and wounded by a SATS employee at Jeppe Station in Johannesburg on Wednesday.

The worker, Benjamin Mamakoko, was treated in the Natalspruit Hospital after being shot in the hand.

Police and SATS management said they had not knowledge of such an incident.

'Mob' Attacks KwaZulu Police Barracks

*MB1511125389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1029 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Text] Durban Nov 15 SAPA—A KwaZulu police barracks was attacked by a mob on Wednesday and police used shotgun fire to disperse them, the commissioner for KwaZulu police, Brigadier Jack Buchner, said.

Six people were arrested in the attack on the barracks at KwaMakuthu, near Amanzimtoti.

Nobody was injured.

Brig Buchner added two policemen who were patrolling in Kwamakhutu on Tuesday [14 November] had been shot at by unknown gunmen.

No further details were immediately available.

16 Nov Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB1611104089

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Lt Rockman Should Return to Civilian Life— Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 16 November in a page 6 editorial declares "Surely it's time to return Lieut Gregory Rockman to civilian life, with immediate effect? The man is quite impossible. From the moment he accused fellow officers of the Riot Squad of brutality in dealing with Coloured demonstrators on the night of the elections, he has been involved in one clash with the authorities after another." "Some of his accusations" "were seemingly justified." "But the adulation of some sections of the public and media seems to have gone to his head." Also, "we have to ask the police authorities how long they intend to allow Lieut Rockman to defy them before they get rid of him." "For the sake of discipline in the force," "Lieut Rockman should be kicked out, without any further ado."

THE STAR

Housing Shortage Not 'Fully Addressed'— "Amid all the current excitement about negotiation and political solutions, the really vital issues facing the country are still not being fully addressed," opines Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 16 November in a page 18 editorial. "These issues are education, housing and job creation—

with housing perhaps the greatest problem. The challenges have to be confronted now, if we are to create a climate conducive to negotiations and a stable society in the future." "Some experts suggest that the challenge simply cannot be met. The Government, for its part, seems to put much faith in privatising the problem. Yet the private sector has made little impact on the housing need: it concentrates its efforts on conventional housing, which accounts for only 10 percent of the backlog. More than 60 percent of blacks cannot even afford the price of the land on which to build a house." Fortunately, "the Urban Foundation stands firm in its commitment to help solve the housing crisis." "It will press on with its task, and it must be hoped that all South Africans will lend their help. That way, we may enter the next century in relative stability rather than chaos."

BUSINESS DAY

Nation Should 'Hide' During Glasnost Period—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 16 November in a page 8 editorial states "Events in southern Africa, both the elections in Namibia and glasnost in Pretoria, are dwarfed in their significance and even in their likely impact on our lives, by the disintegration of the evil empire of the Soviet Union." "The European balance of power (or balance of terror), established in 1945-50, has kept the peace, more or less, for 40 years, but it has reached its end. Great danger lies ahead until a new balance is achieved, and meanwhile small nations like ours are wise to hide as best they can in the cracks of history."

SOWETAN

'Salute' to the Namibian People—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 16 November in a page 8 editorial says "Next week the people of Namibia, through their democratically elected leaders, start the exciting job of writing a constitution for their country. Many had believed" that the South-West African People's Organization "would get the overwhelming majority of seats in the constituent assembly. It does have a big majority, but eight seats less than the two-thirds required to dictate the constitution. It is probably better this way, with other parties also assured of a crucial say—world, particularly South Africa, will be watching carefully to see how they tackle these giant problems. Namibia has already taken the lead that we here should be following. We salute the people of Namibia."

CAPE TIMES

Pik Botha 'Coy' on 'M-Plan'—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 13 November in a page 6 editorial discusses Foreign Minister Pik Botha's proposed Marshall Plan for South Africa, saying he "has tantalizingly waved the government's 'M-Plan' before the nation's eyes without disclosing what the M stands for—other than that it will include all the people of South Africa regardless of race or colour. All will be revealed, apparently, in 1992. But why be so coy? Let us know now if it is the Mandela Plan or, failing that, the Message Plan, so long as this time it is not

a false message that has been intercepted." "Actually he is one letter short. No plan will succeed unless it is also an N-Plan—for Negotiation."

'Next Phase' of Politics One of 'Definition'—An editorial by columnist Ken Owen on the same page states "The next phase of politics in South Africa, if I may hazard a prediction, will be dominated by the arduous task of definition: who's who, and what's what? Or, more to the point, who belongs to which party, and to what policy? It's no longer good enough to be against apartheid; you have to be for something." Owen then warns that should the African National Congress [ANC] and the South African Communist Party take power, "one privileged class of bureaucrats will be replaced by another," but "for the bulk of the population post-apartheid society will be little better than apartheid society." "The remedy is to restore common law, to repeal the statutes of apartheid, and to negotiate a constitution that will curb the power of the state to interfere in the lives of free men. None of this, one suspects, is acceptable to the ANC and its Communist Party allies; its objective is not liberty, but an envious determination to seize the power wielded by the apartheid state. If this definition of ANC aims is erroneous, this is the time for the newly released ANC leaders to say so."

TRANSVALER

Namibian Election Surpasses 'All Expectations'—"The Namibian election process has surpassed all expectations," writes Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 13 November in a page 6 editorial. "Not only was a high-percentage poll recorded, but all fears of intimidation, disruption, and military incursion were unfounded. Administrator-General Louis Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari are satisfied that the election was free and fair." "After the first hurdle, namely the acceptance and verification of the election results, has been crossed, then comes the real test, when the parties meet around the conference table to write a constitution. It is not going to be easy—not without trauma—but what lies behind gives hope for what lies ahead."

BEELD

Inkatha Responds to Government Bid for Talks—In a page 8 editorial Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 14 November notes that the slogan "'the door is open, the agenda is open—come and be part of the negotiation process,' is how the government repeatedly invited blacks groups, including the ANC, to the negotiating table. At last a hand of acceptance has been extended by Inkatha, which is prepared to hold 'preliminary talks about talks'. This is, next to the ANC's peace overtures, the most positive reaction to the De Klerk government's actions." "How prepared Inkatha is for this process is evident from various decisions made in which negotiation was the key word." "Actually, it is not only surprising coming from an ethnic cultural group, but it confirms the fact that not only Afrikaner whites place a high premium on group rights."

*** Conservatism of Portuguese Community Noted**

90EF0032A Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
14 Oct 89 p 22

[Article by Paulo Camacho]

[Text] Pretoria—Sandton is the most elegant district in the Johannesburg area. Until a short time ago, it was called "the land of furs and manure"—all the ladies had fur coats and nearly all houses had stables. Now many of the articles of warm clothing and horses have disappeared. Sandton was the district par excellence of the top executives of multinational companies. Many of them returned to their native land when the United States and a number of European countries applied economic sanctions and made it difficult to invest in South Africa.

Sandton is still an area of considerable British influence. On the other side of the superhighway linking Johannesburg with Pretoria lies Alexandra, a black neighborhood where the conditions are much worse than in Soweto. This area is an example of the results of the apartheid policy. On one side the whites with their enormous houses and Rolls Royces; on the other, at a distance of less than 100 meters, the blacks in their shacks.

Curiously, the whites of Sandton are in the front line of those who would like to find a peaceful means of ending apartheid. The most progressive of the white parties—the Democratic Party—dominates the Sandton district to such an extent that the other two major white political forces—the Nationalist Party, of President de Klerk, and the Conservative Party, of the extreme Right—did not even present candidates in that area.

There are not many Portuguese in Sandton. Although the Portuguese community has its millionaires, most of the Portuguese in South Africa have neither the money nor the will to move to the more affluent districts.

Occupying the lowest rungs in the white social ladder, many Portuguese share the poorest districts with unskilled Afrikaners. And it is in those districts that the Conservative Party has its greatest support among the rank and file. Most of the Portuguese community is so reactionary in its thinking that the Conservative Party was the first South African political force which had its posters printed in Portuguese. "No more Angola and Mozambique" could be read under the photos of the politicians who openly supported apartheid and its reinforcement.

This attitude on the part of the Portuguese community stems from a lack of cultural tradition exacerbated by the trauma of the termination of the former Portuguese colonies in which most of the Portuguese in South Africa had their roots. But whatever explanation may be given, the fact remains that this attitude greatly limits the role which the 700,000 Portuguese—the country's biggest foreign colony, not counting the South Africans who

carry a British passport—might otherwise play in the process of South Africa's peaceful transition to a multi-racial society.

At the beginning of the week, after a meeting in Pretoria with his counterpart, F. W. de Klerk, President Mario Soares stated: "We must speak with all parties involved in the conflicts in southern Africa, and we shall speak with all of them, for only in that manner shall we be able to resolve the problems."

Curiously, however, it is only very recently that Portuguese diplomacy has begun to recognize the existence of an extraparliamentary opposition in South Africa.

In one of his recent visits to the country, Durao Barroso, secretary of state for foreign affairs, held his first meetings outside the official circle. As a result of those meetings, the Portuguese Embassy in Pretoria began to concern itself with the unions and political movements without parliamentary representation which are causing part of the more radical opposition to stick with apartheid.

However, penetration into those circles has not been easy. In addition to the conservative reputation of the Portuguese community, the foreign policy which Lisbon has been following until recently—"speaking with all," but forgetting some—has also not contributed to Portugal's image in the eyes of the extraparliamentary opposition in South Africa. It should not be forgotten that Great Britain and Portugal were the two EEC countries which objected the most to the imposition of sanctions against South Africa. And whereas Great Britain can "offset" that policy with the traditionally liberal positions of the British community in the country, Portugal's image in the view of the South Africans who want to put an end to apartheid is damaged by the action of foreign policy snipers, like Alberto Joao Jardim, president of Madeira's regional government, who, just a short time ago, gave the red-carpet treatment to the then South African president, P. W. Botha, and his Foreign Affairs Minister "Pik" Botha.

Portugal's policy toward South Africa has been predicated on a declared desire not to prejudice the interests of the Portuguese community in the country. But the change in the position of the Nationalist Party and President de Klerk's intention to dismantle the apartheid system are forcing Portugal to make a radical change in its attitude. Sooner or later, South Africa will have a black government. The Portuguese will be the first to suffer the consequences, for they occupy jobs—drivers, small-business people, unskilled labor—which only racism is continuing to deny to the black segment of the population with less professional qualifications. The shock will be inevitable—but the extent of that shock will depend on the image which, until that time, Portugal and the Portuguese of South Africa develop in the eyes of the country's black majority.

Mozambique

Conditions for Negotiations With Renamo Set

LD1511215189 Paris International Service
in French 1800 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Mozambican Prime Minister Mario da Graça Machungo is in Paris at the invitation of the World Bank. Christophe Boisbouvier took the opportunity to ask him on what conditions negotiations with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] fighters could be opened:

[Begin recording] [Machungo] They should be reasonable if they are Mozambicans: Stop terrorism; stop actions of destruction and the massacre of the population in Mozambique; and cooperate with the Mozambican authorities to establish peace.

[Boisbouvier] Can you envision negotiations between the government and Renamo within 6 months or a year?

[Machungo] If they accept the principle we have (?enun-
ciated) [words indistinct] we are ready. It depends on them.

[Boisbouvier] On the condition that they recognize the government, isn't it?

[Machungo] On the condition that they recognize the established order in Mozambique, the constitution.

[Boisbouvier] Do you foresee a government of national unity?

[Machungo] It is not about a government of national unity. [words indistinct] We held general elections and the people chose the government, the assemblies, officials of the Mozambican Government. Those [word indistinct] participate in the process of Mozambican democracy, we are ready. We have the amnesty law. [end recording]

Namibia

Court Order Urges SWAPO Release of 5 Detainees

MB1611110089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1057 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Windhoek Nov 16 SAPA—The Windhoek Supreme Court on Thursday issued a declaratory order urging SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] to release five political detainees still being held in camps in southern Angola.

The court action was launched against SWAPO by the Parents' Committee of Namibia, an organisation founded about four years ago when the detention of scores of SWAPO cadres—and their torture—caught the international spotlight.

Handing down judgment, Namibia's judge president, Mr Justice Hans Berker, said the five detainees were being

unlawfully held by SWAPO at the time the legal proceedings were instituted, and if they were still being held, they were entitled to be released immediately.

Further, if the detainees were released, SWAPO should provide the date of release, the name of the detention camp from which they were freed, the organisation to which they were handed over, and the military unit of SWAPO if the detainees were re-enlisted.

However, Mr Justice Berker dismissed the application by the committee to force SWAPO to provide it with all registers of detainees, a list of names, and certain other particulars, of all persons detained by SWAPO from 1980 to the present, and documents recording alleged confessions by detainees as well as all video-tapes of detainees made at the refugee camps.

"We have come to the conclusion that the claim is not well-founded and that it must be refused," ruled Mr Justice Berker.

The judge made it clear the order was declaratory and not mandatory as the United Nations settlement plan "certainly does not, by implication, endow this court with that authority".

"In the result, we have, to our regret, come to the conclusion that for want of jurisdiction, and on that account only, this court cannot order that the five detainees be released.

"But, as we are here concerned with the personal liberty of individuals in unlawful custody, this court should do whatever is within its power to assist these detainees," ruled the judge.

He hoped the UN special representative, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Government of Angola as well as SWAPO would do whatever in their power to ensure the five were released.

SWAPO was ordered to pay 50 per cent of the costs.

1 Dead in Oshakati Post-Election Violence

AB1511212589 Paris AFP in English 2107 GMT
15 Nov 89

[Text] Oshakati, Nov 15 (AFP)—A man believed to be a former member of South Africa's crack counter insurgency unit "Koevoet" was shot dead with an R4 automatic rifle near here Wednesday night in a clash with supporters of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), police said.

The man was shot at a hamlet called the Adolf located near a highway between Oshakati and Ongdawa, SWAPO supporters at the South West Africa police station here said.

He was part of a three-man gang of blacks, two of them former Koevoets and one from South Africa's 101st Battalion, who had threatened two SWAPO supporters with guns around 4 p.m. (1400 GMT), the witnesses told police.

The harassment victims returned home to call in SWAPO friends who went back with guns, including the licenced R4, the witnesses said.

The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) and SWAPO confirmed that one man had died in the ensuing clash.

The SWAPO supporters brought in a second man, allegedly a member of the three-man gang, to the Oshakati police station.

Bleeding from a wound to the neck, he told police his name was Rudolph Castro, of Onelago Village near here.

The body of the unnamed dead man was being brought to Oshakati Police Station, an UNTAG policeman said.

It was the second straight night of violence in Oshakati since SWAPO's election victory over the rival Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) was announced Tuesday.

Clashes Tuesday night between SWAPO and DTA supporters put 18 people in hospital, most of them SWAPO supporters.

Eight people were kept in hospital Wednesday, one of them paralysed on one side after a blow to the head.

New Constituent Assembly to Meet 21 Nov

*MB1611071689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0656 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 16 SAPA—Namibia's newly-elected constituent assembly will meet for the first time next Tuesday SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

An announcement made by the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, said the first meeting would take place at the Tintenpalast in Windhoek at 10 am.

A notice was being sent to all 72 elected members informing them that the first order of business would be the election of a chairman.

The meeting will be presided over by an acting chairman, the report said.

OAU Expresses 'Satisfaction' With Election

*MB1611082389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0806 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 16 SAPA—The OAU has expressed "thorough satisfaction" with the success of the Namibian election and congratulated the country's people with the responsibility, dignity and political maturity in which they met a historic challenge.

In a statement issued in Windhoek on Thursday, the OAU said SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] victory was a triumph for justice and liberty over foreign domination and exploitation.

"On this auspicious occasion the OAU cannot but pay glowing tribute to the international community as a whole...and to the peoples of Africa whose unwavering commitment and firm solidarity have set in motion the delicate and indispensable process."

The OAU said it hoped the international community would continue to support the Namibian process and provide all necessary assistance to the young state.

"The OAU calls upon the Namibian leadership to maintain a heightened sense of vigilance and foresight in order to consolidate the results already achieved and to maintain a climate of peace and cohesion in the country," the statement said.

Election Shows SWAPO's Political 'Feet of Clay'

*MB1511105689 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
15 Nov 89 p 15*

[By Brendan Seery]

[Text] Windhoek—The political legend of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] being the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people" lay in tatters across the desert territory yesterday.

It is plain now that 40 to 50 out of every 100 Namibians have not heeded SWAPO's siren call of "liberation" and that despite the cachet of having taken up arms for freedom, the organization does not appeal to a proportion of the Namibian people.

Although SWAPO will still emerge from the election with a simple majority, it will not come anywhere near attaining the two-thirds it and its backers thought would be a foregone conclusion when the Resolution 435 peace and independence plan finally went ahead.

The fact that SWAPO has political feet of clay inside its own country must surely have surprised many of its supporters among the African and non-aligned blocs at the UN—the countries which pushed through the "principle of sole and authentic representative" back in 1973. (There could still be a outcry from these countries about the results, but it seems fairly certain now that UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari cannot but declare the process as having been free and fair.)

Perhaps it was the comfortable feeling of unquestioned supremacy in the international arena—engendered by the "sole and authentic" label—which led to complacency on SWAPO's part. Certainly, SWAPO's leaders seemed unable to comprehend a situation where they did not emerge hugely victorious.

Mr Sam Nujoma has spoken on many occasions of the organization polling 80 or even 90 percent in the election, while none of the top hierarchy has been prepared to think about anything less than two-thirds.

Whatever the cause, the decline of SWAPO is now a fait accompli. What that means in Namibian terms remains to be seen, but the organization will be under heavy international pressure (at least from Western donor countries who will provide the vital post-independence aid and investment) to accept the result.

However, the humbling of SWAPO will be just what the doctor ordered for the reformist policies of South African State President de Klerk.

Since the Portuguese coup in 1974, conventional wisdom has been that liberation movements would topple white governments in a southward moving domino effect. Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] in Mozambique and ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front] in Zimbabwe converted their battlefield prestige into strong political victories,

while the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] in Angola used force of arms to secure its seat in power.

It was glibly assumed that SWAPO would do the same, and that the radical and violent winds of change would eventually blow across South Africa.

The strong showing of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance], and the votes gained by the ACN [Action Christian National] and UDF [United Democratic Front], will be regarded, by Pretoria as a triumph for the moderate point of view. It will also be viewed as a blow to the politics of violence espoused by liberation movements like the ANC [African National Congress].

It will also strengthen Mr de Klerk's hand when he tells the international community that South African political opinion—like that in its neighbour Namibia—has many shades of grey between the black and white extremes.

Benin**Kerekou Government Said Plagued by Scandals**

AB1511140689 Paris AFP in French 1032 GMT
15 Nov 89

[By Christian Spillman]

[Text] Abidjan, 15 Nov (AFP)—The president of Benin, Mathieu Kerekou, is under fire. Discredited by a catastrophic economic performance, the Beninese head of state, who has been in power for the past 17 years, today finds his authority badly shaken by a series of scandals involving his close associates, observers note. This situation is consoling to the opposition and embarrassing to donors. The donors, especially France, have since early 1989 been involved in a major program to revamp the Beninese economy which, today, is at a standstill, with Benin unable to meet its commitments, reliable sources in Cotonou disclosed. The donors had undertaken to release over 50 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs for 1989. So far, only 20 billion have been released. These funds went basically into settling part of the salary arrears of public servants, a reliable source in the Beninese capital said.

The scandals which are exploding publicly today in Benin have been known to exist for a long time, but, for lack of evidence, nobody dared denounce them. The latest on the list is a drug trafficking case involving Regis and Diane da Silvera, two personalities close to the head of state, who were arrested in a Paris hotel on 9 October this year with 500 grams of heroin in their possession.

The drug case in which Mr and Mrs Da Silvera were implicated brings back to memory the record seizure of 65 kg of heroin at the Cotonou Airport in 1988 as well as the mysterious disappearance of the drug from the office of the customs department. At that time, the all-powerful officer in charge of the Beninese security services was nobody but Amadou Mohamed Cisse, the Franco-Malian "marabout," advisor to President Kerekou, who is now in disgrace.

Amadou Mohamed Cisse, a Malian National, who holds Beninese and French passports, was detained for questioning in Paris on 24 July upon the request of the Beninese authorities following the misappropriation of a large sum of money at the Beninese Commercial Bank (BCB). Held upon the orders of the French authorities for "falsification of bank accounts," he was detained at the Fresnes prison in the suburb of Paris, where he is still being held.

The Beninese opposition has based its argument on these scandals and has increased its criticism of the regime. It has been very precise in denouncing the "businesses" of men of the ruling class in Cotonou.

Mathieu Kerekou's political opponents have been demanding, among other things the publication of the list of government officials who owe the BCB. According

to the opposition, several close assistants to the head of state figure on the list. They are also demanding information on how the country's oil revenue is used as well as explanation on how monies for the realization of certain important projects, such as the Cotonou central market, were spent.

President Mathieu Kerekou, who was reelected for another 5-year term in July, tried a political overture by declaring a general amnesty for the principal opposition members in August, but he never concretized this gesture as he never granted their requests, especially the decree stating the modalities of implementing the amnesty and provisions concerning their assets which were seized in 1975.

The opposition states today that it is convinced of the two-faced nature of the man in power in Cotonou and is trying to propose a credible alternative to his rule. To this end a roundtable conference will be held in Paris toward the end of November which will bring together three former presidents of the Republic of Dahomey, Hubert Maga, Emile Derlin Zinsou, and Sourou Migan Apithy. Officials of the Communist party of Dahomey (banned), another opposition group, have been contacted and they have agreed to attend the meeting.

Another "affair" could surface shortly in Cotonou with the handing over of the Benin Cigarette and Match Factory to the South African group, Rothmans. The arrival of the South Africans could affect the good relations with Nigeria whose president, Ibrahim Babangida, is a strong opponent of the Pretoria regime. This, however, does not surprise the Beninese people. "Kerekou is prepared to do anything to stay in power, even if it means signing a pact with the devil," an opposition member who has been in exile in Abidjan for the past 11 years told AFP.

Kerekou Interviewed

AB1511210089 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Benin has been the scene of a series of scandals, and the Kerekou regime is shaken by dubious business. Indeed, people close to the Beninese leader were recently arrested in France for drug trafficking, while South Africans are said to be ready to take over the Cigarettes and Matches Factory of Benin. Of course, this is a situation that comforts the Beninese opposition and embarrasses Benin's money lenders. [passage omitted]

But does an opposition really exist in Benin? Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou answered this question in an exclusive interview recently granted to Africa No 1 in Cotonou:

[Begin Kerekou recording] Opposition has existed since the fall of Adam and Eve from God's grace, and this is why the day you hear that everyone is thinking the same way in a country as the government or head of state, then you know that this country is no longer a country. We do not think that Benin is a paradise, because when a

country like Benin has famous educated people, an ancient history and civilization, and history that honors its people, it means that it also has an opposition. What is important is that everyone should become aware that he belongs to a country, a people, and a society, and that everyone's top priority should be the nation's supreme interest.

I think that you are asking about some corrupt citizens who have no national conscience, who were involved in acts that we call plots. These citizens cheated their society and preferred to go into exile in order to earn a nice living. They have declared themselves opponents so that they can be accepted in (the countries of their choice) and live peacefully. We do not think you can call these people opponents.

However, there are, after all, some true opponents—but to what are they opposed? They say they are living outside their country; but to whom, indeed, are they opposed? [end recording]

The economic problems facing Benin have prompted the authorities to draw up a structural adjustment program in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund. But is this program having positive economic effects in the country? President Kerekou answered this question, too:

[Begin Kerekou recording] We say yes, because we now have our structural adjustment program. Who are our present economic partners in the world? They are countries with liberal regimes. Let us not be mistaken, we live in a liberal context. But we responsibly and knowingly chose our political option. When there were no adverse effects from the crisis, our partners never talked about option-related criteria. When Benin used to pay its debts on time, it was said to be a good payer, and that philosophical criterion was not mentioned.

But now that Benin is confronted with difficulties and is therefore incapable of making it, those who are against the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism say that it is because we opted for socialism to develop our country that we are confronted with difficulties. But Benin is not the first country to have adopted a structural adjustment program as a working method. Mr journalist: You use microphones and transmitting equipment of all types, but they were not invented by you. If you know how to use them, you can derive benefits from them. But if you were not trained to use them and you want to use them in a disorderly or selfish way, you will reap the adverse consequences of your attitude. This means that having an objective is not enough—one should work hard to achieve it. Words and actions go together, they do not contradict each other. But if you indulge in revolutionary verbosity while your revolutionary behavior is inconsistent, this is also easily noted in your performance.

We are convinced that the people can find those responsible for the present difficulties. Indeed, there were some shortcomings in the management of the public and

semi-public enterprises. These enterprises were not managed by the Marxism-Leninism philosophy, and in addition, it is not a political official of our level who manages such enterprises. If we were incapable of handling our national economy's control lever properly, it is not the political philosophy that we should blame.

In any event, why do those very people who do not want to hear about leftists criticize those who dared embark on the path of progress? After all, we have never seen a man get rid of one of his arms willingly on the pretext that he is pursuing a revolutionary process or because his regime is rightist or leftist. In any case, experience has shown that when one wants to be logical and consistent, one should not be ashamed of admitting one's mistakes. If there are mistakes, we correct them. [end recording]

President Names New Armed Forces Chief

AB0911192389 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Speech by President Mathieu Kerekou at induction ceremony for new chief of staff at Camp Guezon in Cotonou 6 November—recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, comrade members of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, comrade members of the National Executive Council, comrade cadres of the nation here present, officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the FAPB [People's Armed Forces of Benin]: Today is a great day; a great day because your Chief of Staff Colonel Charles Ghebada has completed 30 years of service. He has rendered great service to the Beninese nation, and consequently, the Beninese people and the Beninese Revolution owe him gratitude. We are telling you this publicly here today. He is going away, but you have not become orphans. Another military leader, a very competent one whom you know very well, is replacing him as the chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces of Benin. It is useless to introduce him because you know him very well, and he is here before you. The man is Colonel Vincent Guezodje. He has proven his worth in the army. He has proven his worth in the political field. He had proven his worth in the field of teaching. We believe he is a committed soldier who can continue the work of rehabilitation of our Army embarked upon by Col Charles Ghebada. [passage omitted]

If the Beninese State does not trust its civilian and military manpower, to whom then must it entrust the management of public affairs? Let us ask ourselves. We are not interested in having battalions and mechanized brigades from extra-African or African countries come here. We used to think that our country was small. It certainly has limited resources but there are unexplored and unexploited resources. We sincerely believe we are intelligent enough and honest enough. We are not competitors. We had no unwholesome ambition; we do not want to expand the national territory. We do not want to

violate the territory of neighboring countries. But let us be respected in our modest national dignity. That is what we are asking you to do.

You must know that foreign troops cannot be brought in to ensure our security. You must also know that the central authorities of the party and the state do not intend to have you trained by expatriates. The security of the State of Benin must be provided by its own sons, the sons of the people. [passage omitted]

Our difficulties are temporary. We owe no explanations. We have experienced the situation together. If today we are facing difficulties, we are saying that these difficulties are not insurmountable. We are going to overcome them! And our experiences have enriched the history of the African Continent. We are stating this loud and clear before you, because without an army, without the People's Armed Forces of Benin, the people have nothing, and this is true.

Others are agitating. They are making contacts with you. But you are standing up like one man. They are planning attacks and coups d'etat. They are even slowing down the functioning of the public service and the judicial service, while awaiting the overthrow of the Beninese revolutionary Government. We state that they are deceiving themselves. In any case, if Benin remains on its feet, it is thanks to its People's Armed Forces, and we must all be proud of our People's Armed Forces. Therefore, comrades, despite the difficulties, despite all that is going on around you, within you, and outside you, we are determined to remain vigilant: to detect the counterrevolutionaries, to detect the reactionaries, to detect the opportunists, to detect the plotters, to denounce all the enemies of the Beninese people and their democratic and popular revolution. [passage omitted].

Liberia

Embassy Staff, Students in PRC To Return Home

AB0311200989 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] It is being reported in Monrovia that about 38 Liberian students and staff of the Liberian Embassy in the People's Republic of China are expected to arrive in the country on Monday [6 November]. The decision to return home follows the suspension of diplomatic relations between Liberia and the People's Republic of China recently. A local daily quoted the foreign minister, Rudolph Johnson, as saying that air tickets have been dispatched to the embassy's staff and students. Most of the students were on scholarships funded by the Government of the People's Republic of China. Those scholarships will now be funded by the Government of the Republic of China, Taiwan.

Businessman Launches New VISION MAGAZINE

AB1011151389 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Liberia's first international monthly magazine known as the VISION MAGAZINE, was officially launched today at the Liberia Chamber of Commerce [LCC] building on Capitol Hill, Monrovia. Announcing the launching today at a news conference at the LCC, the proprietor and publisher of the magazine, (Gassoa Yemento), referred to the launching as a dream come true that has been highlighted on the coming to being of the magazine.

Niger

Diplomatic Relations Established With PDRY

AB0811174289 Paris AFP in English 2111 GMT
7 Nov 89

[Text] Niamey, Nov 7 (AFP)—Niger and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on Tuesday established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, a Niger Foreign Ministry statement announced.

It said the two governments seek "to develop ties of friendship and cooperation in the interest of their peoples based on the principles of the United Nations Organization. The Non-Aligned nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)."

Prime Minister, French Judge Discuss UTA Crash

AB0911205089 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpt] This morning, Minister Mamane Oumarou received Jean-Louis Bruguiere, an examining judge investigating the UTA DC-10 crash; Tahar Nejjar, the Moroccan ambassador to Niger, and (Guy van Mitteren), the Dutch ambassador to Niger.

The first official received, Examining Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere, has come to Niger to investigate the cases of the UTA DC-10 crash. He explained to our correspondent Inazeren Moukela the conditions under which the investigation took place in Niger, and he confirmed that the crash was the result of criminal act.

[Begin recording] [Bruguiere] The investigation took place under excellent conditions. The Niger side has not completed its investigation, and I came here to meet some of the high-ranking officials, notably the prime minister, who has just received me. I told him we are very satisfied with the conditions that surrounded our investigation here, and with everything the Niger authorities did following the UTA DC-10 crash.

[Moukela] You are investigating the UTA DC-10 crash. You went to other countries before coming to Niger. Can you tell us if it was a criminal act?

[Bruguire] You know that in the French legal system there are rules that do not allow me to give information before an investigation is completed. In any case, I can tell you following our investigation, that the crash was due to a criminal act. I cannot say more until the investigation is completed. [end recording]

It should be added that French Ambassador to Niger Michel Lunven, and Mrs Levert, the head of the Paris Court anti-terrorist section, also attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Babangida Supports PLO-Israel-U.S. Negotiations

AB1011205889 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Nigeria today renewed her commitment to the peaceful resolution of the issue of an independent homeland for Palestinians. Receiving a special envoy of the Palestinian leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat at Dodan Barracks, President Ibrahim Babangida declared Nigeria's support for the ongoing negotiations between the PLO, Israel, and the United States on the question of elections in the occupied territory.

General Babangida said that he was optimistic that with perseverance by all concerned parties, the difficulties being presently encountered would be surmounted. He pledged that the Federal Government would continue to provide necessary diplomatic backing for Palestine's just struggle for self-determination. The special envoy, Mr (Salman al-Hafi), earlier briefed the president on the latest development in the dialogue between the PLO, Israel, and the United States.

Also today at Dodan Barracks, Gen Babangida gave assurance that Nigeria would do her best to prevent the reopening of hostilities between Senegal and Mauritania. Exchanging views with the Togolese foreign minister, Mr Yaovi Adodo, who called to brief him on efforts to settle the dispute, Gen Babangida said that the Federal Government would play an active part in convening peace talks between the leaders of Senegal and Mauritania.

Riot Police Disperse Mob at Katsina Market

AB1311175089 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] The police in Katsina have arrested more than 20 persons so far in connection with an attack on the secretary to the state government, Alhaji Ibrahim Azu Binda. Alhaji Ibrahim Azu, who is now lying at the Katsina General Hospital, was attacked in his house in the early morning hours of yesterday, and sustained a fracture on his left leg. He told our correspondent at his hospital bed that on the day of the incident, two people entered his bedroom, hit him with an iron rod, and made away with his bag and video machine. The deputy

commissioner of police, Alhaji Bukar Ali, also told our correspondent that police were investigating the incident.

Our correspondent also reports that business was today suspended for several hours at the Katsina Central Market and surrounding stores following a riot at the market. The riot, which was quickly averted by police intervention, followed a raid on the market by a team of police detectives to search stores suspected to be harboring dangerous drugs and stolen property. Some shop owners, on seeing the detectives, raised an alarm, saying they were thieves. The alarm attracted a mob, which was dispersed by riot police. Normalcy has since been restored to the market.

Senegal

About 30 Reported Dead in Mauritania Conflict

AD1011175989 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 10 Nov 89

[From the "African News" Program]

[Text] Reports from Senegal say members of the Senegalese and Mauritanian armed forces have been involved in the renewed fighting along the border between the two countries. The Senegalese Government says about 30 people were killed in the fighting, but has denied that the country's armed forces were involved.

'Direct Clashes' Reported

AB1011201189 Paris AFP in French 1252 GMT
10 Nov 89

[Text] Matam (Senegal) 10 Nov (AFP)—Elements of the Senegalese and Mauritanian armed forces have on several occasions these few months been exchanging fire from both sides of the Senegal River which separates the two countries, according to eyewitness accounts collected on the spot by AFP.

These direct clashes between armed forces, which was denied by official Senegalese sources, were carried out with light and automatic weapons, according to these witnesses. According to these witnesses, these clashes left several people dead and wounded on the Mauritanian side, but they could not indicate the number.

The longest and most serious incidents, according to accounts collected on the spot, took place at Sadel, Doundou, and Woudourou, villages situated along the river in the department of Matam (northeastern Senegal). Senegalese soldiers patrolling along the river replied to shots from the Mauritanian armed forces stationed on the other bank. A small military force of about 30 men was still present in these villages this week, AFP correspondent noted.

According to concordant sources, these incidents generally break out whenever Mauritanian farmers begin to cultivate lands situated on the Mauritanian side of the

Senegal River. Senegalese farmers who, before the April crisis between the two countries, had been farming these lands for decades and which they consider to be their property then try to prevent them by firing gunshots from hunting guns. Immediately, Mauritanian Armed Forces (soldiers, according to the villagers) who have been training Mauritanian farmers, undoubtedly to protect them from possible reprisals from the Senegalese, intervene. Senegalese farmers then call in Senegalese soldiers. Whenever, as in the case of the villages of Sadel, Doundou, and Woudourou, soldiers are present, direct clashes occur between armed forces.

The frequency of these isolated incidents along the river at a time when off-season cultivation is beginning, illustrate the despair of Senegalese farmers, who fear that they will never be able to recover lands because of the absence of a solution to the Senegal-Mauritania crisis, observers note. According to informed sources in the region, Mauritanian security agents also used firearms against fishermen from the Senegalese bank of the river. These incidents left 1 person dead this week. He is a Malian national who was fishing near Matam. One Senegalese was also wounded, these sources pointed out.

Tension in that region is still fuelled by frequent incursions into Mauritanian territory by Mauritanian-born stock-breeders, expelled from their country following the Senegal-Mauritanian conflict, and who conduct real armed raids to recover their cattle, which they left behind on the other bank of the river.

Communique: River Belongs to Country

AB1111223389 Paris AFP in French 2018 GMT
10 Nov 89

[Text] Dakar, 10 Nov (AFP)—“Senegal has no territorial intentions against Mauritania,” but if Dakar admits the international nature of the “flow” of the Senegal River, which separates the two countries, the fact still remains that this river is in Senegalese territory, a Senegalese Government communique stated.

The riverine area, it will be recalled, is a tension zone where several incidents were recorded, involving sometimes the Armed Forces of both countries, in the conflict between Senegal and Mauritania since April. “The flow of the river is international,” indicated a communique read today on the Senegalese National Radio. But “the fact still remains that it is in Senegalese territory,” the text added, defining the Senegalese position as far as the border is concerned.

Furthermore, this text is an answer to a statement made yesterday by the Mauritanian minister of water resources, Oumar Soumare, that Senegal’s claims on the river were a violation of the agreement on the creation of the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS—comprised of Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal). Referring to the colonial texts of 8 December 1933 on the definition of the border between the French colonies of Senegal and Mauritania and the agreement of 11 March

1972 on the creation of the OMVS, the Senegalese Government said that the border between the two countries is on the right bank of the river and that the right bank itself—described by Senegal as a “border zone”—cannot therefore be considered to belong to Mauritania. The document stated that Senegal has no objections to experts coming to demarcate this border.

Controversy over the problem of the river arose in Senegal following a statement made a few weeks ago in Nouakchott by the U.S. deputy secretary for African affairs, Herman Cohen, that: “According to our knowledge of international affairs, the Government of Senegal has no legal right over the arable lands on the right bank of the river” (Mauritanian side of the bank—editor’s note)—“In my opinion, they (the Senegalese) have never claimed the right bank and, according to our studies, all the right bank belongs to Mauritania,” he added.

This statement sparked off long debates in Senegal and was followed a few days later by the article in the daily LE SOLEIL (close to the Senegalese Government), which, quoting its Foreign Affairs Minister Ibrahim Fall—who is also a professor of international law—titled its article “The River Unquestionably Belongs to Us.”

The communique also referred to “traditions” and “customary rights,” saying that farmers—whatever their country of origin—who have “customary ownership rights” should be allowed to continue their farming or otherwise be compensated. The communique implicitly refers to very old traditions according to which the arable lands on the Mauritanian side of the river were, before the outbreak of the conflict, cultivated by the Senegalese, according to observers.

“Land ownership in a foreign state” cannot, according to the Senegalese Government communique, “be limited to the sole criterion of nationality.” A large number of farmers on the Mauritanian side of the river, it will be recalled, were expelled from Mauritania and are prevented from going back there by the new occupants and the Mauritanian Armed Forces.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Conflicts

AB0711160889 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
7 Nov 89 pp 26, 27

[Interview of Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall “Granted Recently” to FRATERNITE MATIN reporter Honorine Yaoua Kouman, at the UN Headquarters, New York; on the Senegal-Mauritania conflict]

[Excerpts] [Kouman] Mr Minister: Senegal has a conflict with Mauritania. Its relations with Guinea-Bissau are not very good. Senegambia did not last. Mr Minister, could Senegal be said to be a warmonger, or is it that others are simply looking for bones to pick with her?

[Fall] I would not say that we are a warlike country, because if you consider our young nation’s 29 years of existence, you will notice that we have never at any time

been the cause of any dispute with any neighboring country, near or far. We are a country which has made respect for international law a cardinal principle of international conduct. This respect for international law naturally includes that for boundaries acquired at the time of independence. In this regard, we stick to the OAU charter, which established the principle of the intangibility of boundaries inherited from the colonial period.

The dispute that we have with Mauritania should be looked at from this angle. The Senegalese-Mauritanian border was demarcated by a decree of 8 December 1933, which expressly stipulated that the boundary between the two colonies of that time was, to put it briefly, the right bank of the main arm of the Senegal River. In other words, the Senegal River is located entirely in Senegalese territory so far as the portion of it separating Senegal from Mauritania is concerned. If Mauritania is questioning this 1933 decree, it should not be concluded that Senegal is being provocative. [passage omitted]

[Kouman] Mr Minister, the Inter-African Mediation Commission on the Senegal-Mauritania conflict is currently meeting outside the General Assembly. Can you brief us on the progress made so far in the discussions?

[Fall] As you are aware, Senegal is not a member of the Inter-African Mediation Commission, which is made up of Egypt, Tunisia, Togo, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, and Niger. Strictly speaking, therefore, we did not take part in the deliberations of the commission. Each of the two conflicting countries, Senegal and Mauritania, was heard by the commission through third party delegations, but did not sit as participants at the commission's meetings. What we know to be the outcome of the meetings is that a ministerial mission of member countries of the commission will be visiting Senegal and Mauritania during the second half of November. It will certainly be a fact-finding mission that will make political contacts with the leaders of the two countries.

[Kouman] Mr Minister, with 17 political parties, Senegal is presented as a model of democracy in Africa. However, the country has of late experienced a few disturbances, like the strike action by teachers, students. What then, Mr Minister, is actually happening in Senegal?

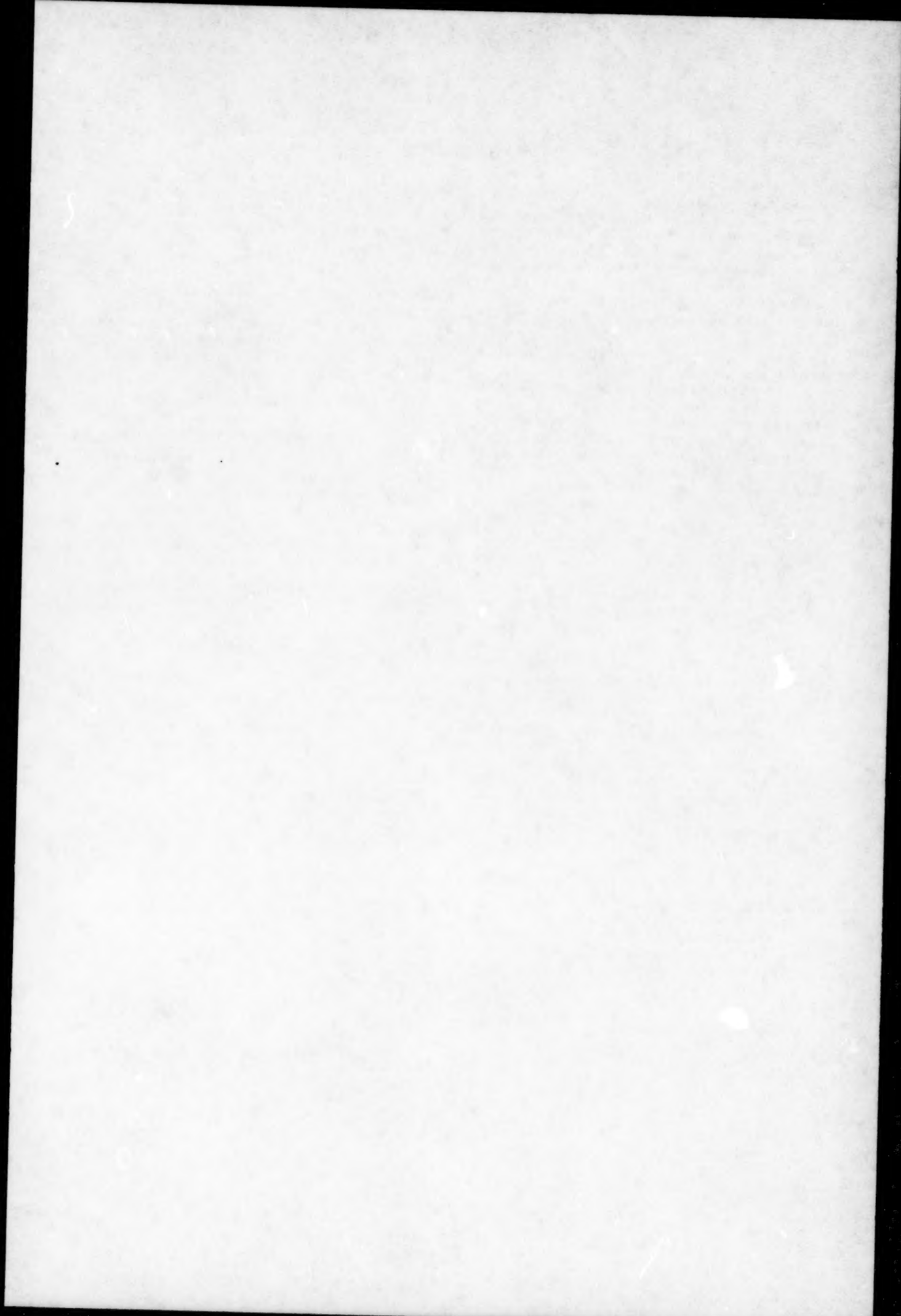
[Fall] You have answered the question yourself, since you have mentioned that Senegal is a democratic country. It is because we are a multiparty democracy that we accept opposition, differences of opinion, comparison of points of view. In the name of this freedom, we allow some social classes, some sections of the population, the university, the teachers, and other groups to hold dialogue freely with the political authorities, accept or reject the ideas of the government, and show their dissatisfaction in relation to the latter. This is why I say that what is happening in Senegal is the very expression of democracy. [passage omitted]

[Kouman] Mr Minister, like Ivory Coast, my country, Senegal is today enduring the drastic fall in the prices of raw materials. How is Senegal reacting to this crisis?

[Fall] We react, first of all, by placing emphasis on the matter, and we were among the first African countries to do so. This was what our head of state did when he talked at that time about the deterioration of the terms of trade. Senegal was the first African country to highlight the problem at a time when some raw materials had not been hit by the falling trends in export prices.

Secondly, we react in a spirit of solidarity, by urging the countries to organize themselves through, for example, the formation of producer associations for groundnuts, phosphates, cocoa, coffee,... In this regard, we are pressing for solidarity.

Thirdly, we do everything possible within appropriate organizations like the OAU and the Group of 77, to arouse the awareness of the international community. Lastly, and above all, we think that the problem of raw materials is one that concerns the community as a whole and that decisions binding the entire international community should be made. This explains why the Senegalese head of state, along with his counterparts of Venezuela, Egypt, and the Indian prime minister, was among those who in July 1989 strongly recommended the Paris initiative in order to fresh impetus to the North-South dialogue. We have been very encouraged by the favorable reaction that this initiative has produced, since the OAU, followed by the Nonaligned Movement, has given it their support of this General Assembly. We believe that international problems should be dealt with through periodic meetings at the highest level between heads of state of the North and those of the South.



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